

NEW SPECIES, NAMES AND COMBINATIONS IN *SENECIO*, SECT.
PALMATINERVII (ASTERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Preparation of a treatment of the genus *Senecio* of the Asteraceae for México has necessitated description of one new species, *S. carlomasonii* B. Turner & T. Barkley, and five new specific combinations: *S. cronquistii* (H. Robins. & Bret.) B. Turner & T. Barkley; *S. gentryi* (H. Robins. & Bret.) B. Turner & T. Barkley; *S. michoacanus* (B.L. Robins.) B. Turner & T. Barkley; *S. subcymosus* (H. Robins.) B. Turner & T. Barkley, and one new name, *S. octobracteatus* B. Turner & T. Barkley. All of these belong to the sect. *Palmatinervii* of *Senecio*, sensu T. Barkley (= *Roldana* sensu H. Robinson & Brettell). In addition one new varietal combination under *S. octobracteatus*, *S. o.* var. *durangensis* (H. Robins. & Bret.) B. Turner & T. Barkley is proposed.

KEY WORDS: *Senecio*, Senecioneae, Asteraceae, México.

Preparation of a treatment of the tribe Senecioneae for México by the present authors has necessitated publication of the following species, names and new combinations in *Senecio*. All of the taxa belong to the sect. *Palmatinervii* of *Senecio* (sensu Barkley 1985) or to the genus *Roldana*, (sensu Robinson & Brettell 1974).

NEW SPECIES

Senecio carlomasonii B. Turner & T. Barkley TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: "along the road between Yapachic and Yecora, 19 mi W of the border with Chihuahua, dry, rocky hillside, with oaks," 24 Sep 1984, *Scott Sundberg 2839* (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotype: MEXU).

Senecio hartwegii Hemsl. similis sed bracteis involucralibus 10-13 (vs 5-8) et foliis glabratis vel fere glabratis in paginis infernis.

Suffruticose perennial herbs or subshrubs to 2.5 m high. Stems terete, puberulent to glabrate, purple or purple-maculate. Mid stem leaves alternate, 10-20 cm long overall, 6-12 cm wide; petioles 2-8 cm long, puberulent to glabrate; blades broadly oval (somewhat wider than long) to elliptic-ovate (longer than broad), sparsely puberulent beneath to glabrous, 5-9 palmately nervate from or near the base, the margins with 9-13 shallow lobes. Heads radiate, numerous in a pyramidal-corymbose capitulescence, the ultimate peduncles puberulent (glabrate with age), mostly 3-10 mm long. Involucres narrowly campanulate, 4-6 mm high, the bracts 10-13, glabrous or nearly so, the calyculus of 3-6 short, linear, bracts. Ray florets mostly 5, the ligules yellow, 3-4 mm long. Disk florets 10-20, the corollas yellow. Achenes broadly fusiform, ca 2 mm long, decidedly short pubescent throughout, the pappus of numerous, white, readily deciduous bristles 4-6 mm long. Chromosome number, $n = 30$ pairs (*Sundberg 2839*, the holotype).

Additional Specimens Examined: MÉXICO. Sonora: Sierra Charuco, 11 Oct 1935, *Gentry 2034* (TEX). Chihuahua: ca Cascada de Basaseachic, 1800-2050 m, 17-20 Oct 1986. *Nesom & Vorobik 5575* (TEX); Yapachic, 18 Sep 1971, *Pennington 126* (TEX); 19.5 mi W of Madera, 22 Sep 1984. *Sundberg & Lavin 2800* (TEX). Sinaloa: ca Surutato, 1600-1800 m, 11 Dec 1987, *Vega A., et al. 2576* (TEX). Nayarit: 5.5 mi SW of Jalisco, road to El Malinal, 1300 m, 14 Nov 1959, *McVaugh & Koelz 652* (LL,MICH).

This species has long been placed within the fabric of *Senecio hartwegii*, a taxon with fewer, broader involucre bracts (5-8 in number vs 10-13), arachnoid tomentose stems and undersurfaces of leaves rather evenly soft tomentose throughout. McVaugh (1984) notes that *S. hartwegii* Benth. and *S. seemannii* Greenm. are synonymous (with which we agree), but he comments that Greenman applied the name *S. seemannii* "to rather similar but nearly glabrous plants, probably belonging to more than one species." McVaugh was perceptive in this observation, for Robinson & Brettell (1974) have correctly removed *S. octobracteatus* (as *Roldana pennellii* Robins. & Bret.) from the umbrella of Greenman's *S. seemannii* and we here describe *S. carlomasonii*, also removed from that species. *Senecio octobracteatus* is readily distinguished from both *S. hartwegii* and *S. carlomasonii* by its glabrous achenes. The latter is readily distinguished from *S. hartwegii* by its more numerous (10-13), linear-lanceolate, involucre bracts. *Senecio hartwegii*, so far as known, is confined to the regions of southern Durango, Nayarit and adjacent Jalisco (the type being from the region of Bolanos, Jalisco). *Senecio carlomasonii* is more widespread, occurring from Nayarit northwards to southern Arizona in the United States, where the species has long been called *S. hartwegii*.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Dr. Charles Mason, longtime Professor and Director of the Herbarium (ARIZ) at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

NEW NAMES AND COMBINATIONS

Senecio octobracteatus B. Turner & T. Barkley, *nom. nov.* Based upon *Roldana pennellii* H. Robins. & Bret., *Phytologia* 27:422. 1974. Not *Senecio pennellii* Greenman (1923).

As noted by Robinson & Brettell (1974), this species is closely related to *S. hartwegii*, the latter possessing 10-13 involucre bracts, pubescent achenes and having a different regional distribution. They also recognize infraspecific categories under this species with the description of var. *durangensis*, as do we. The latter is readily distinguished from var. *octobracteatus* by its 5 involucre bracts and more southwestern distribution.

Senecio octobracteatus var. *durangensis* (H. Robins. & Bret.) B. Turner & T. Barkley, *comb. nov.* Based upon *Roldana pennellii* var. *durangensis* H. Robins. & Bret., *Phytologia* 27:423. 1974.

Senecio cronquistii (H. Robins. & Bret.) B. Turner & T. Barkley, *comb. nov.* Based upon *Roldana cronquistii* H. Robins. & Bret., *Phytologia* 27:417. 1974.

Senecio gentryi (H. Robins. & Bret.) B. Turner & T. Barkley, *comb. nov.* Based upon *Roldana gentryi* H. Robins. & Bret., *Phytologia* 27:418. 1974.

Senecio michoacanus (B.L. Robins.) B. Turner & T. Barkley, *comb. nov.* Based upon *Cacalia michoacana* B.L. Robins., *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 43:46. 1907.

Senecio subcymosus (H. Robins.) B. Turner & T. Barkley, *comb. nov.* Based upon *Roldana subcymosa* H. Robins., *Phytologia* 32:332. 1975.

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